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"ALDERNEY BRAND" Buy always ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Continuous Gum, Plat-ina Lined Porcelain Enamelled (flesh color), \$50 per set; general price \$100, 502 and 504 Sd.ave., southwest corner \$4th.st. Dr. MODEMANN.

BEWARE OF SLIGHT IRRITATION IN THE BROAT.—Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops afford immediate relief. Keep a box of them in your house. Desks and Office Furniture in great variety, manufactured by T. O. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is rumored that King Luis Portugal thinks of abdicating. ==== A conflict between Orangemen and Nationalists is expected at a meeting in Ireland. = The list of prizes awarded to United States exhibitors at the International Fisheries Exhibition is announced. === Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, is dead, ==== A tornado passed over Guantanamo, Cuba,

Domestic .- Three lives were lost by a railway collision in Illinois yesterday. ==== The cut in railroad freight rates west of the Missouri River continues. All the candidates on the Republican State ticket have pronounced themselves in favor of Civil Service reform. - Residents of Lovelady are looking for two men who committed a deliberate murder on Saturday night. ____ It is suggested that a wreck off Metinic Island may be that of the Coast Survey steamer Eagere. = jewelry store at Springfield, Mass., was robbed yesterday morning. = There was an attempt to rob the grave of Mrs. Moses on Saturday night. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Matthew Arnold listened

to Mr. Beecher's sermon yesterday. ==== The Rev. Robert Collyer advocated novel reading, and the Rev. Dr. Newman preached against impure literature. Pool Commissioner Fink has been called on to enforce the pooling agreement against the Erie road. ____ The third cable of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company was faid niece were arrested for conspiring against an annt.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, cloudy weather, with oc casional rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 550; lowest, 48°; average, 5319°.

Mr. Matthew Arnold is fast learning that we are not all so black as he has painted us. He once referred to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as a "heated barbarian." But yesterday morning he attended services in this barbarian's church, and concluded (as a good many other people have done), after hearing the sermon, that he had been mistaken in the Plymouth pastor. However, this was admitted after Mr. Beecher had remarked that he regarded Mr. Arnold as his master, and had read all his works through and through again. So, perhaps, after all, the English critic thought he could not say much less.

The system of red-tape which has been denounced so frequently as cruel because it often delays the admission of worthy poor people to our charitable institutions, now and then at least hinders with good effect. The Superintendent of the King's County Poorhouse recently refused to receive a poor old woman until certain formalities, which then seemed quite useless, had been complied with. As the story in our local columns shows, the exact observance of the rules has brought to light what seems to be a heartless attempt of two people to get rid of an aged relative and possess themselves of her money. Unless an unexpectedly good defence can be made by the nephew and niece in question, they have an excellent chance of going to the Penitentiary for perjury. There seems to be no reason why a jury should recommend them to the mercy of the court.

This should be a week of hard work for all Republicans, not from fear of defeat so much as for hope of success. In the Senate and Assembly districts of this city especially, the party will make material gains if only its members will take advantage of the situation and bring out a full vote. In the VIIth, VIIIth and Xth Senate districts it is certain that the Republican candidates will be chosen fair pluralities or majorities if all the citizens who approve the nominations vote as they feel. A full vote should also give us the XIth district. In the same way the delegation of Republican Assemblymen from this city should be greatly increased. Most of the candidates have had experience at Albany, and they are all honest, intelligent and capable men. Aside from the other issues, certainly enough are presented in this branch of the November contest to rouse all Republican taxpayers to an interest in securing a Republican majority this winter in our State Legislature.

The questions which the Civil Service Reform Association has put to the candidates on the State tickets, have received prompt and decisive replies from the Republicans. The association wanted to know if they approved the Civil Service bill passed by the Legislature last winter, and if in the event of election they would enforce it in spirit and in the letter, not only after January 4, when it goes into operation, but during the time they might be in office

before that date. To this General Carr, Mr. Davenport and their colleagues say that they are heartily in favor of such a law, and that, if elected, they will do their best to carry out its provisions before and after it goes into effect. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the attitude of those gentlemen on these points. We hope that all independent voters will scrutinize the letters which the Democratic candidates may send in response to these questions, and see if their assurances are equally satisfactory. The plain intent of the Democratic Legislators when they postponed the day upon which the law should go into effect was to give any Democrats who might be elected this fall at least a few days in which to divide the spoils of office among their backers. The statements of the Democratic candidates, therefore, will be awaited with peculiar interest.

Having described tairly and plainly the unhappy condition of the laboring classes in England, where a free-trade policy rules, and the comparative prosperity of German working men and women under a protective tariff, Mr. Robert P. Porter now turns his attention to France. In his letter dated at Paris, which we publish this morning, will be found clearly stated some of the leading facts which present themselves as one enters upon a study of the economic problems of the Republic. The recuperative power of France has long been a wonder to the rest of the world. But, as Mr. Porter points out, it is in great part explained by the economic theory which the successive Governments at Paris have all adhered to for many years - that of protection. How, except on this basis, will Free Traders explain the increase of 270 per cent in the woollen industry of the country in the last thirty years; or the 200 per cent increase in silk manufactures; or 80 per cent in the cotton trade; or in hand-made lace 130 per cent? These and other questions which Mr. Porter puts, we think will be stumbling-blocks in the way of the opponents of protection, admitting all they will say touching the thrift and industry of the French.

CONTROLLER DAVENPORT'S LETTER. The letter which we print this morning from the Hon. Ira Davenport, State Controller, leaves Speaker Chapin, who would like to be Controller, in a predicament so distressing that he cannot fail to be an object of pity to every kind-hearted person. And if he does not find the popular sympathy quite unreserved he must recollect that it could hardly fail to be sensibly tempered by the popular reflection that he brought this thing on himself. "He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel."

With that zeal without discretion which a

passion for office sometimes inspires, Mr. Chanin lately took occasion, in a public speech, after singing the praises of Democratic administration in this State during this year, recklessly to assert that Mr. Davenport took the Chapin view of the achievements of Democracy in the field of applied economy. And not content with this preposterous claim, the Speaker proceeded to issue a challenge. He wanted THE TRIBUNE to gather Mr. Davenport's views in relation to the true inwardness of the tax-rate for 1883; and he added as an inducement that he spoke by authority when he declared that the Democratic State Committee would print 1,000,000 copies of Mr. Davenport's letter on the subject. Well, Mr. Davenport is heard from, with the effect of transforming Mr. Chapin's ridiculous challenge into a superb boomerang. Without wasting a word, but with perfect clearness, the Controller shows how vain and empty are Mr. Chapin's pretences in relation to the taxes. He exhibits the Democraev in a characteristic rôle-parading in borrowed plumes. Having coolly appropriated to their own credit \$650,000 from the surplus of the general fund revenue which was accumulated under Republican administration, they turn round and remark that they have been exponents of economy and retrenchment. The fact across the Narrows. == Pére Hyacinthe arrived is, however, that after giving them their due from Liverpool by the Alaska. ____ Au old man of and deducting the tax made necessary by free and the reserve fund they have materially increased the taxes. More than this, such was their desire to consume "the unappropriated balances" in the treasury that had it not been for Mr. Davenport's wisdom and firmness in insisting upon a reserve fund New-York State would now be borrowing money to pay her way from day to day. There is no getting away from the facts that Mr. Davenport marshals. Figures don't lie. Mr. Chapin is concluded by those now set before him. And besides, Mr. Davenport is his own witness.

Equally effective and unanswerable is the point which is made by the Controller in regard to the disgraceful failure of the Democratic Legislature of 1883 to pass any of the measures recommended by the non-partisan Tax Commission of 1881. The Commission reported -and it was made up of men of great sagacity and experience—that \$6,000,000 could be raised from it. But the Legislature raised nothing from this source. Why? We join the Controller in asking the question.

We have only to add that we trust Mr. Chapin will lose no time in making good the pledge that went with his challenge, to publish and circulate 1,000,000 copies of Mr. Davenport's letter. The Terrene has the matter already in type and has special facilities for publishing it and pashing it. The campaign wanes; let there be as little delay as possible with the order.

Can we rely upon Mr. Chapin to see to this? We know it is considerable to ask a man to eat his own words and to bring in his order for the general dissemination of the words of the man that forced that sort of a diet upon him. But the fault or the foolishness is with Mr. Chapin. Next time he goes out for wool, perhaps warned by this bitter experience, he will not return as he does now, shorn to the bone.

We hope to hear from Mr. Chapin at once and beg to assure him that it will be our pride and pleasure to give him the quickest and best printing on record.

OHIO-OFFICIAL RESULTS.

The official returns of the election in Ohio show that the vote was a very large one for any other than a Presidential election—the largest, indeed, ever cast except in 1880-but still it was not a full vote by about 80,000. The increase of population since 1880 would bring the total vote up to about 800,000, and the aggregate of votes polled this year was 721,464, The vote for Hoadly was about 19,000 larger than the vote for Hancock, but about 3,700 of in any other way. the increase may have been due to the transfer of votes from the Greenback to the Democratic ticket. The vote for Foraker was about 28,000 less than the vote for Gartheld, but the increase | they are not, where they have other and antagoof vote for the Prohibition ticket may account for about 5,700 of that loss. Thus, apart from that fact as a ground of complaint. The directthe votes for the minor tickets, the Democrats gained about 15,300, and the Republicans lost they consult their own interests in common about 22,300, which indicates that the liquor question may have caused a change of 15,000 to 18,000 votes. That these voters will be found acting with the Democrats in a Presidential contest the leading Republicans of the State do not believe, and if only half of them should return to their former party associations. the State would give a Republican majority.

The prohibitory amendment polled 321,189

votes, and was 39,543 votes short of a majority, every vote cast for Governor or other candidates, but not cast either for or against the amendment, being in effect the same as a vote against it. The vote against the amendment is not stated, and, inasmuch as a majority of all the votes cast at all was necessary to secure its adoption, the negative vote would be interesting only as showing the strength of the opposing opinions on that question. It seems probable, from the few returns that have been forwarded in detail, that the votes cast against the amendment were less than the votes cast for it, for in Hamilton County alone nearly 11,000 votes were cast for Governor, but not cast either way as to prohibition. The vote for the first amendment, which gave to the Legislature power to regulate or license the fiquor traffle, was only 98,050 in the whole State. The Scott law, which the Republicans framed and passed, was evidently stronger than either of the amendments, and it will now be the duty of a Legislature Democratic in both branches to add whatever legislation is necessary to give the law full effect. But a repeal of the law is not improbable, and this would tend strongly to detach from the Democratic party those voters who, while not favoring prohibition, desire to see the traffic restrained and the burdens of government lightened by reasonable taxation of the liquor business.

FRUITS OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY. When the property-owners of this city pay their tax bills next year they will reap some of the fruits of the harmony that prevailed in the Democratic party at the last election. The increase in the tax-rate this year is a mere foretaste of what may be expected in 1884. The total appropriation for conducting the business of the city this year was \$30,503,535, an increase over 1882 of \$1,180,704. But for 1884 the department heads ask an addition of about \$4,500,000 to the sum appropriated for 1883.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is now considering the budget; but, unfortunately, there is too much Democratic harmony there to expect any great reduction in the esti-In the days when Mayor Cooper watched the appropriations made for Tammany departments and Controller Kelly insisted on cutting down the estimates of the anti-Tammany branches of the City Government the taxpayers reaped some benefit from the discord. Now, however, there is a harmonious majority in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the outlook is not so favorable for the tax-

Notwithstanding the large increase in the total appropriation made for 1883 over that of the previous year it does not represent all the additional expenditures. Large sums have been transferred, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, from unexpended balances of former years. This has been carried so far that an unexpended balance left when Tweed was at the head of the Department of Public Works-and before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was organizedhas been transferred to the use of the present Commissioner. But a still more peruicious precedent was established by the Board on Thursday in making an appropriation from the tax vy of 1884 to meet an expenditure to be made this year. This is the first time since the organization of the Board that such a course has been followed; and no matter how worthy the object the precedent once established cannot help but do harm.

An examination of the department estimates well illustrates the expansive ideas of our Democratic rulers. The largest item of increase, \$1,033,587, is to meet the additional State tax imposed on the city by a Democratic Legislature. The amount of increase in the estimates of some of the departments is as follows: Pub ic Works, \$498,430; Parks, \$375,500; Charies and Correction, \$601.627; Health, \$277,592; Police, \$457,883; Street-Cleaning, \$184,537; Fire, \$100,379; and Board of Aldermen, \$15,250. The Sheriff wants \$24,300 additional, because of a law passed by the last Legislature transferring city prisoners to the care of the wretchedly manager Ludlow Street Jail. The Aldermen want \$10,000 for contingent expenses and additional ms to maintain clerks in idleness. All of the lepartments ask for increased appropriations for salaries, supplies and other things which will be useful to carry a Presidential election. The taxpayers will watch with interest the course of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in its consideration of these extravagant estimates.

CORPORATE CONTRACTS.

A decision has been rendered by the New-Hampshire Supreme Court which has an important bearing upon questions that are constantly arising in the conduct of corporations. A contract between the Concord road and Northern roads was held invalid because directors of one corporation were also directors of the other, on the ground that a director cannot buy of himself, sell to himself or contract with himself. The tone of the decision is that it makes no difference whether the contract is just and mutually advantageous or not; the same men cannot lawfully act as directors of both parties. If this is the law, then the law ought to be changed without delay. The decision, as reported, proceeds upon the assumption that the interests of parties to a contract must nec essarily be antagonistic. But this assumption is in fact unfounded. In a great majority of cases, the interests of both parties are promoted by agreements made.

It is a very common but a very stupid blunder to suppose that there is any real antagonism of interest between buyer and seller, between emplayer and employed, or between two parties to a business contract. As a rule, business can exist only where both parties are benefited. The buyer gets as low a price as he could get any where else, and the seller as high a price as he could get anywhere else, and each gets what he wants more than what he gives. Otherwise there would be no trade. The employer is benefited by biring, and the employe by being hired; otherwise there would be no bargain. The two parties to any contract, whether individuals or corporations, are almost always both benefited thereby. Shallow demagogues work upon the prejudices of laborer or employer, of buyer or seller, where they can, but it is the almost universal rule in business transactions that both parties derive real benefit, and a greater benefit than they could get at the time

The people who own most of the stock of a corporation are, as a rule, interested in common with other stockholders in its success. Where nistic interests, it is proper enough to set up ors, as a rule, are large owners. Presumably, with those of other owners. When the same people are really the chief owners in two corporations, there is no reason why they should not become directors of both, and if any proper contract advantageous to both parties can be made, there is no reason under the sun why they should not make it. If directors make a stockholders, because they have larger interests of the intellectual discipline he has received.

elsewhere, or any contract contrary to public policy, the fact can be shown. But where no such wrong can be alleged, it is not common sense, and it ought not to be good law, to presume that the interests of two contracting parties are antagonistic.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street is more rational than it used to be, in one respect. Time was when two successive bank returns "below the dead line" would have caused a scare. This was generally utilized by the large operators to shake out smaller and less experienced holders, and then the markets moved onward and upward again. Possibly the fact that there are not many "lambs" about the city at present, accounts in part for the absence of alarm. The banks have been cutting down loans, as their reserves declined, but without causing any decline in the markets, which are generally higher than a week or a fortnight ago. The reserves have now fallen from \$91,000,000 about the middle of July to less than \$77,000,000, and the surplus of \$9,600,000 has been changed to a deficiency of \$300,000, but the outgo of money has not been so great as it was last year or in 1881 during the corresponding weeks, and in both of those years a much larger deficit had appeared for several successive weeks without serious consequences. The money market continues very easy and money very abundant, and there is no alarm whatever. About all the money lost last week went to the West and South, particularly to the South, for the movement of cotton, which is coming forward quite freely. The discouraging feature in the markets for

products is the revival of speculation. Cotton was disturbed by speculation at Liverpool rather than here, and exports were considerably below those of the corresponding week last year, while sales for export in this market dropped to almost nothing. Buoyant prices at Liverpool were caused, it is said, by a speculative operation resembling a corner. The Southern markets responded but slightly; spot cotton here advanced only one-sixteenth, and the sales of futures in this market were not large nor materially changed in price. Notwithstanding all the stories of a short crop, the receipts at ports and from plantations are both larger than in 1882 or 1881, and but little behind 1880. The grain market also gives signs of renewed speculative activity. A sudden and considerable advance at Chicago on Saturday closed a week in which transactions had been very large, and prices had recovered about 3 cents for wheat, 112 cents for corn and 1 cent for oats. The very low prices at Chicago and all other primary markets have been the most conclusive evidence that holders were not really convinced that the world's supply was going to fall far short of the demand, and the rally last week, being apparently due mainly to a vigorous campaign against shorts in a market largely oversold, may not prove to have much staying quality. Prices are unusually low, it is true-low enough under ordinary circumstances to suggest an early advance-but it is also true that the demand from abroad this season has been altogether disappointing thus far.

Oil closes a little stronger than it did a week ago, with general expectation of monthly reports favorable to holders. In the iron market there has been no change; coal was depressed at New-York rather than at Philadelphia, and there is still a disagreement between the New-York interest, which desires partial suspensions next month to "stiffen the trade," and the Philadelphia interest, which strongly opposes any curtailment of production. Provisions have been dull, with a weaker tendency in lard, Coffee and sugar have been dull, with a lower tendency toward the close of the week, and naval stores are lower. In the dry goods market the week has been one of exceptional inactivity, and the stocks held by retailers seem to be large enough for their present expectations, but merchants here look for a much better demand when cold weather begins.

The recovery in stocks, which began about in some stocks that had been largely oversold. Michigan Central has now risen 1412 cents, Canada Pacific 13, Oregon Transcontinental 111s. Oregon Navigation 10, Northern Pacific preferred, Northwest, and Lake Shore 7 or over, New-York Central 6, and Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Omaha, Lackawanna, and Illinois Central 5 or over. Some other stocks, however, shared but little in the rise, and are still near the lowest points. There has been some buying by investors or traders who considered the market low enough to render some advance almost certain. The outside public is not yet taking much part in the market, and in the absence of such a basis for a sustained upward movement, a renewal of heavy sales for speculative account might at any time change the temper of the market and the course of prices. The railroads are doing a good business, and there is less complaint of cutting rates than there was some weeks ago, though the approaching completion of the West Shore is still a cause of apprehension.

On the whole, business is more active than it was. There is a prevailing hopeful temper, though this is not unusual when there is a turn upward in speculative markets, and sometimes misleads. But if gambling in products does not too greatly disturb the markets, there is good reason to look for substantial improvement at an early day, and the only unfavorable symptom now visible is the quick revival of speculation in several quarters.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE CLASSICS. The opponents of classical studies in colleges seem to be having the worst of the controversy. Since Mr. Adams startled the college graduates with his announcements that he did not believe in the present methods of teaching Latin and Greek, and that he did not know the Greek alphabet, scarcely any one of marked distinction has come to his side in the discussion that has followed. The thoughtful portion of the press has seemed to be almost solidly against his position, and has seemed, in this, to speak the sentiments of a very large body of the collegebred men of the country, which was the class, of course, to which Mr. Adams addressed him-

Lord Coleridge's testimony in favor of the classics was to be expected from a man of scholarly attainments, trained in the conservative English system, where the ancient tongues play a larger part than they do in the American college course. But it is none the less instructive. The fact is that educated men generally are forced to concede that no education is complete without a knowledge of the great writers of antiquity, which can only be gained-or if acquired in some degree at second-hand, can only be appreciated,-through an acquaintance with the languages in which their works are to be found, and which are so important to a knowledge of the English tongue. Whoever loses this loses a part of his education. And so far from the time spent in these studies being wasted, because they seem in some cases to have little bearing upon the practical work of life, the most bitter critic of the classical course cancontract that is contrary to the interests of other not be sure that he does not owe to them much

How large a proportion of college graduates make a direct use in after life of the higher mathematics to which they devoted so much time in their last years in college? And yet who will venture to deny the excellence of the discipline to be found in mathematical studies?

An instance of the difference between the administration of Mayor Low and that of Mayor Howell in Brooklyn is furnished in the report of the Fire Department. There were sixteen politicians employed in the Bureau of Combustibles under Mayor Howell, and their salaries ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,800 each. In 1881 they collected altogether license fees to the amount of \$8,370. Under Mayor Low five firemen do the work at an annual saving of \$11,150 in salaries, and with an increase of about fifty per cent in the amount of license receipts. That is the difference between a reform administration and the kind the politicians seek in advocating the election of Hendrix.

The Board of Excise has acted in a characteristic manner in its treatment of "Shang" Draper. Notwithstanding his well-known character as a burglar whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, he was given a license by the former Board of Excise to open a liquor shop in Sixth-ave. The law does not permit the Excise Board to issue a license except to persons of "good moral character," and the applicant is required to give a bond for \$250 that he will not suffer his place to be dis orderly. "Shang" Draper's place was always a resort for thieves and was known to be intended for that purpose when the Excise Board licensed it. But when the burglars Irving and Walsh were killed there, and the character of the place was fully exposed in the press, it appeared as though the Excise Board would be forced to revoke the license and forfeit the bond. Draper was cited to show cause why his license should not be revoked. But he is a Democratic politician as well as a burglar. The case was adjourned from time to time, and finally put over until after the election, which will probably be the last that will be heard of it. In the meantime thieves congregate as usual at Draper's liquor shop, and political excitement runs high in that neighborhood. It is a misdemeanor for the Excise Board to issue a license contrary to the provisions of law. The Mayor should take action at

Speaker Chapin doesn't begin to be as handsome s he was before Controller Davenport sat down upon him. But he knows more, [P. S .- You will not forget, Mr. Chapin, that it was a million copies of Mr. Davenport's letter that the Democratic State Committee was to print. And they were to percolate through "every school district," you remember. It is so nominated in the bond.

It is not creditable to this city that thousands of hildren are annually refused admission to the prinary department of its public schools. The number is not so large now as it was two or three years ago. owing to an increase in the number of schoolhouses. But during September 2,962 children were turned away for want of room. The parents of those chillien are, in nearly all cases, unable to pay for tuition at private schools; hence the children run on the streets without instruction. It seems like a farce to have a statute requiring compulsory attendance at the public schools, and to be paying truant officers to enforce that law, and yet to fail to provide accommodations for the children. The per capita cost of the public schools of this city is much greater than that of any other city in the country, out the taxpayers will not begradge the money secessary to provide room and instruction in the primary branches for all children that apply. That ought to take precedence of the nautical school, or other expensive appendages to our public school

Hoyle reminds us, Mr. Chapin, that of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are these: "I made the trump myself and I've got enchred." [P. S.—Parties ordering 1,000,000 copies of Mr. Davenport's letter are entitled to a handsome discount from regular

Besides the \$50,000 which the Park Commission isked of the Board of Apportionment on Friday for a propagating house in Central Park-which is not eeded-they ask for \$130,000 for the three items of "Central Park Construction," "Central Park Transverse Roads" and "Park Paths," in addition to much heavier amounts for drainage, surveying. salaries, "maintenance," maps and other vaguely defined purposes. It would be interesting to the public, and it ought to be interesting to the Board the middle of the week before last, was main- of Apportionment, to be informed whether any of this \$130,000 is intended for opening a new surface road across the Park above the Reservoir. Stakes are set in that region, apparently to show the course of some roadway which is to be cut through the tree borders of the secluded meadow which has secome so well known. If the "transverse roads! referred to include this new one, or if it is concealed somewhere in "Central Park Construction" or Park Paths," the money should not be granted. It is not maintained that the road system of the upper Park will never need any revision nor adition. But certainly no such modification of the Park's design should be tolerated unless it is entrusted to some one who is known to have an intelligent sympathy with the work. Messrs, Olmsted and Vaux have both been driven away from the work which they created, and no one pretends that there is in the employ of the Board any landscape artist capable of designing any new plan. The Commissioners themselves have openly proclaimed their contempt for skilled talent, and there was no need of their late performances to demonstrate their own lack of fitness for service of this sort. The Park is a consistent work of landscape art, and it will never do to allow any journeyman to set about improving its plan.

A thoughtful Syracuse reader, of alien politics sends us a note to indicate that it would add to his personal comfort to have THE TRIBUNE " sunk in mid ocean." Suggestion declined with thanks, We are content to publish the best paper on earth, and our subscription list is limited to people who dwell on that planet. But we assure our kind Syracuse friend that if we ever do enlarge our sphere of influence so as to include "the waters under the earth" every intelligent merman and mermaid who desires to "get the best" will be enrolled among our regular subscribers.

PERSONAL.

Monsignor Capel will be the guest of the Hon, W. W. Corcoran, in Washington, in January next, The Rev. Phillips Brooks will conduct morning devotional exercises at Harvard College during

Mrs. James G. Blaine has gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Colonel Liszt is not now the lithe and graceful man of

former years. While growing old he has also grown portly—almost fat. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren, the famou Baptist preacher of Manchester Eugland, is tall and thin. His hair is gray, his voice high and

sharp, but plaintive, and his manner nervous. He wears speciacles, but dresses in most unecclesiastical garb, disdaining even to put on a white cravat. The workingmen of Derby have subscribed for a superb dessert service, which is being manufactured by the Derby Crown Porcelain Company, to be presented to Mr. Gladstone in December next, on the fifty-first anniversary of his first entry into Parliament. It will be decorated with twenty choice views of Derbyshire scenery.

It is now expected that Matthew Arnold will deliver the opening addresses at the reassembling of the Nineteenth Century Club at the house of Courtlandt Palmer. The lecture on "Numbers" has been sold at a high price to The Century, and that on Emerson to Macmillan's Magazine, but neither will be printed until after Mr. Arnold's return to England.

"General Sheridan," says a writer in The Washington Post, "used to be considered one of the best dressed men in Chicago. His tailor once informed me that Sheridan possessed the most perfect figure of all the customers he had. His fits were of the glove pattern, and as he used to walk down the street with a cigar, a switch cane, a white hat, and Star Theatre.....Mr. Irving remains four weeks in New

his apparel without a wrinkle, he was as graceful figure as over presented itself on the promonant.

Wilkie Collins writes most of his novels with his own hand, but now and then rheumatic gout gives him such pain that he cannot hold a pen, and then he employs an amanuensis. The greater part of "The Moonstone" was dictated, and Mr. Collins says it is the only one of his works which he has never read. The recollection of the agony he suffered while dictating it deters him. "For a long time, while that book was writing," he says, "I had the utmost difficulty in getting an amanuensis who would go on with his work without interrupting himself to sympathize with me. I am much like a beast in many ways-if I am in pain, I must howl; and, as I lay in the bed in the corner youder, I would often break forth in a yell of anguish. Then my amanubreak forth in a yell of anguish. Then my amanuensis would urge me to compose myself and not to write any more. Between the paragraphs I would go along nicely enough, having in my mind just what I wanted to say, and these interruptions would drive mad. Finally a young girl, not more than seventeen, offered to help me, and I consented that she should, in case she was sure she could let me howl and cry out in my pain while she kept her place at the table. She did it, too, and "The Moonstone" finally came to an end. But I never read it —never."

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 .- Archbishop Riordan, of this city, who was recently appointed Coadjutor to Archbishop Allemany, of San Francisco, will start for that city on Monday.

GENERAL NOTES.

For some time the Natural History Society of Toronto has been making the attempt to introduce the pintail grouse, or prairie chicken, of Manitoba, into On-tario, Canada, but thus far without success. There is a law in Manitoba forbidding the exportation of game from that province. The Canadian provinces are absurdly jealous of each other, and although this provision could readily be suspended, all the efforts of the Ontario Gov-ernment have hitherto failed to induce the Manitoba government to suspend it.

The proposed new Billings Library of the University of Vermont, in Burlington, will be the finest building of the kind in the State, and among the finest in he country. It will be a magnificent structure of stone, 166 feet in length, and will be built in the Romanesque style of architecture. It will contain all the most approved appliances of a library. One of its features will be a handsome reading-room, 48 feet long and 43 feet wide, with its ceiling the height of the roof. The library will be 62 feet long and 41 feet wide, and connected with it will he small, cosy rooms for the use of special students. It is the intention of the authorities to make the contents en-tirely worthy of the building.

The Chicago Tribune published a letter from a young man the other day, who wanted a wife, but hardly thought he could afford one on a salary of \$10 a week. Consequently he asked editorial advice. Two young women have written to say that they do not think \$10 a week a small income, and express an entire willingness to spend it for the young man. One, however, has decided objections to tobacco, while the other has not, but sternly draws the line at drunkards. The young man has not you announced which one he will take.

A cattle-owner of Montana was in Winnipeg, Manitobs, a short time ago. He engaged a room at a hotel, and went out for the evening. During his absence an English nobleman came to the hotel, and, no room being vacant, the clerk gave him that of the Montana man, who, being only a "common person," could not be supposed to object to such a proceeding. But that was just what he did do. When he heard of it, and before five minutes had passed, the poor Englishman was running wildly out of the room, crying "Murder!" There was no murder, however, but the Englishman had to take a cot in the hall, the Montana man got his room, and the clerk was very careful afterward not to try experiments with "common persons" from Montana.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The last week of the canvass opens with the Republican party a unit in support of all its candidates for office, State and local, and with the Democratic party divided into bitterly hostile factions in New-York and Buffalo; a condition of affairs which does not make the Democrats particularly happy.

Ex-Speaker D. C. Littlejohn, the Republican andidate for the Assembly in the 1st District of Oswego County, if elected, will seek to restore the former prosperity of Oswego as a grain receiving port by advocating the passage of a resolution in the Legislature requesting the United States Government to negotiate a treaty with Canada making the Welland Canal free. The Democratic Judges of the Court of Claims,

he are laboriously travelling in a canal-boat along the Eric Canal, with the ostensible object of inspecting the places where it is asserted water has escaped from the canal and damaged private property, are meeting with much ridicule. It is pointed out that they will save time by travelling by railroad—and, moreover, sooner get be-fere the public the "whitewashing" report on the condi-tion of the camals which they are complling. The Republican State officials have just given

nother proof of their efficiency. Controller Davenport decided that the fee companies must pay a tax under the corporation tax law, and levied such a tax apon the Kulckerbocker Ice Company. The company re-rused to pay it. Thereupon Attorney-General Russell grought a suit to compel them. The suit has just been iccided by a referee in the State's favor.

Governor Cleveland is actually the issue in the quarrel among the Democrats of Buffalo. He has mucht to dictate the choice of a candidate for Mayor, and as candidate, Jonathan Scoville, has actually been nominated by some Democrats who have bolted from the regular organization. Mayor Manning, who was renominated by the regular Democracy on Saturday, however, apparently has the support of a majority of the Demo-erat. The Manning primaries were attended by 6,000 rat. The Manning primaries were attended by 6,000 coters on Friday, although it is suspected that some of these voters were Republicans benevolently engaged in mercasing Democratic dissension.

The Republican County Committees are now hard at work and are making a successful cauvass. The Waterlown Times says respecting the committee of St. Lawrence County: "The responses which are being received in every mail by the chairman of the County Committee indicate that the Republicans of St. Lawrence County are fully aroused and awake to the importance of getting out the full vote on November 6. The feeling of in-difference which followed the result of last year's election has passed away and in its place is old-fashioned enthusi-asmand activity for Republican success. The unparalleled nand activity for Republican success. The unparalleled rease of State taxes by the Democrats during the side year in which they had charge of the State vernment has aroused every taxpayer to the import-ce of looking after his own interests."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DR. DAMROSCH'S CONCERTS.

Musical pieces of considerable variety and of interesting character are promised in the plans of the ymphony and Oratorio Societies, of which Dr. Damrosch the leader. For the first concert of the Symphony ociety, which will be given on November 17, the follow ing programme has been arranged:

Symphony No. 7.

Prelinde and Fugue, G. Minor, for violin solo.

Heatheven.

Prelinde and Fugue, G. Minor, for violin solo.

Hach.

M. Ovide Musin.

Liest. M. Ovide Musin.

Symphonic Poem—" Mazeppa". Liszt.

M. Musin, the violinist, who will make his first appear-

ance here in this concert, is a young Belgian of whose abilities many fine things have been written in Europe. During the season the Symphony Society will perform a new MS. symphony by Mr. Frederic H. Cowen, Tschaikowsky's new symphony in C, Beethoven's quartet in O sharp ninor (arranged for the orehestra by Carl Müller-Berghaus) and List's "Fanat Symphony."
At the first concert of the Oratorio Society, on Novem-ber 22, the pieces will be Mendelsschn's "Walpurgis Night," and Mr. Cowen's "St. Ursula," the latter under the direction of the composer. The solo parts will be in the hands of Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, Miss Hope Glein, Theodore J. Toedt and A. E. Stoddard.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The orchestral concerts under Mr. Thomas's rection will be opened in Brooklyn next Saturday evesing. Madame Trobelli has been engaged as the solo singer for the occasion, and it is said that the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will be increased to 106 in order to admit of a doubling of some of the wind instruments in the Heroic Symphony of Beethoven, which will

be performed. The programme is as follows: symphony No. 3. Beethaven
Alr, "Bord, to Thee" Haubel
Scotch Rhapsody, "Burns" A. C. Mackensiè
Alr, "Che faro Ciliack

MOVEMENTS OF STARS. Henry Irving appears to-night at the Star

Theatre....Edwin Booth begins his season next Monday, November 5, at the Globe Theatre, Boston....Lawrence Barrett acts, this week, in Providence....John McCullough continues to act in St. Louis Mr. Jefferson remains at the Union Square Theatre Mr. and Mrs. Florence are, this week, at the Park Theatre, Boston. On November 5 they come to the Windsor Theatre, New-York.Lytton Sothern gives the present week to Chicago..... Kate Claxton acts in Cincinnati, from October 29 to November 3.....Genevieve Ward is in Chester, England, for the week.....John T. Raymond will be seen, this week, in Nashville and Memphis Ellen Terry makes her first appearance in America to-morrow evening, at the